THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY, TIMES BUILDING SOUTHWEST CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AT MES AND TENTH STREET

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID forning, Evening and Sunday 500

WASHINGTON, D. C. AUGUST 16, 1803.



BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION. A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitmate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to news stands, which are returnable, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulation doesn't give them.

The family circulation of The Times is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper and is believed to be fully two times that of its afternoon contemporary.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended August 14, 1896, was as fol-

Saturday, August 8, . . . 43,335 Sunday, August 9, . . 23.966 Monday, August 10, 42,705 Tuesday, August II, . . Wednesday, August 12, . . 42,636 Thursday, August 13, 43,368 Friday, August 14, 43,476

Total copies printed . . Less damaged copies, copies left over, unsold, in office, and copies returned, unsold, from news stands and branch offices 27,208

Total 255,122 solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the circulation of The Washington Times for the week ended Aug. 14, 1896, and that every copy was celivered or mailed for a valuable

consideration. WILLIAM T. OLIVER. Superintendent of Circulation. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of August, A. D. 1896. ERNEST G. THOMPSON. [SEAL.] Notary Public.

Twelve Hours Ago.

If you miss any news to the morning edition look in the list below. What you're looking for was probably printed in jesterday evening s edition, and as The Times never repeats you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it hap-

POPULISTS ISSUE A BOOK-Craffe Reatiers.

CLAIMING FIFTY MILLIONS -Two Heirs Turn Up to an Indian Croesus

UNDUE INFLUENCE CHARGED OPENING THE BALL IN OHIO-

Republican Campaign Inaugurated at the State Capital. MAY TURN WATSON DOWN-Populist Committee Wal Meet Here Next Week.

WORK OF TRAIN WRECKERS-They Caused the C. & O. Accident Near Alexandria.

HUSBAND IS NOW INSANE -John Beitler Follows in His Wife'

COL BREEZES WILL LINGER THIEVES AT HEADQUARTERS Effort to Steal the Excise Board's

ADAMS EXPRESS MEN OUT— All Strike in New York and Washingto May Follow.

MISS DELIA STACEY'S PUFF York Street Car.

GAS JETS ADD TO HEAT— Plate Printing Room at Bureau Aln Unbearable. GUNB WOUND WITH WIRE— They May Yet Be Used By This Govern

LEFT AFTER THE WEDDINGscob Davis Deserted the Bride He Wa Forced to Marry.

SOCIETY WOMEN BEGGING

BRYAN'S FIB WAS FORGIVENle Prevariented to Aid the Lady Wn Later Became His Wife.

TOLD OF THEIR PATIENTS-Strange Experiences Related trauge Experiences pital Nurses.

SECRET SERVICE AT WORK—
Alleged Minting of Silver Dollars
Gusteins in JOHN SING'S HIRED GIRL-

TOOK THE SHOES WITH HIM Residents of Mount Pleasant I for John Gliss.

PROOF OF MATTHEWS GUILT-Maryland Authorities Have No

Better Employment for Wage Earners.

During the pending financial controversy the ques tion of a fixed, unfluctuating rate of wages, together with a fair-compensation for honest labor, is one that deeply concerns wage earners. While certain unavoidable contingencies have made it impossible to give overplus labor remunerative employment, there can be no successful contradiction of the fact that American work ing people command higher wages than those of any other country. It is also true that the complaint of lack of work is general throughout the world, and that there are fewer unemployed people in gold countries than in those that use the silver money standard. In order to make this statement clear compare the rate of wages paid in gold countries with that of the silver standard nations, and when calculating the difference bear in mind that the wages of the silver countries are estimated in depreciated money, which in reality has a purchasing power of considerably less than half that of the money of the gold country. Also note that the cost of living in silver countries is increased by inflated prices:

COUNTRIES ON A GOLD BASIS. COUNTRIES ON A SILVER BASIS.

AUSTRIA.

This country is now on a gold basis, but the silver standard prevailed up to August, 1892. It is shown as a silver country be cause the latest statistics as to the rate of wages available are for the year 1891, when the silver standard prevailed. Average daily wages for unskilled labor, from 40 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to \$1.30 per day. Estimated wealth, \$18 275,000,000. Foreign commerce, \$303,-579.754 appendix

Unskilled labor, 10 to 20 cents per day; skilled labor, 20 to 40 cents per day. Comnierce, \$230,754,858.

RUSSIA.

This country is nominally on a silve basis, though preparing to adopt the gold standard in the pear future. The currency is all paper, and, in anticipation of the adoption of the gold standard, the paper ruble, appreciated in value until it has approximated the value of the gold ruble. Wages being paid in paper, have increased in purchasing power with the increase in the value of the paper ruble. Unskilled labor, 40 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to \$1 per day. Estimated wealth, \$20,445,000,000. Commerce, \$613,069,-

CENTRAL AMERICA.

With the exception of Costa Rica, which quite recently adopted the gold standard all the countries of Central America have the silver standard. In these countries the wages of unskilled labor average from 12 1-5 to 80 cents per day, and for skilled labor from \$1 to \$2.50 perday. The com biped annual foreign commerce of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Bonduras, Nicaragua and Salvader amounts to \$50,000,000.

Unskilled labor, 20 to 35 cents per day; skilled labor, 40 to 70 cents per day. Commerce, \$25,500,000.

PERU. Unskilled labor, 40 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cepts to \$2.50 per day

Commerce, \$25,925,000. URUGUAY.

Unskilled labor, 50 cents to \$1 per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day.

Unskilled labor, 45 to 60 cents per day

skilled labor, 50 cepts to \$1.80 per day Estimated wealth, \$4,000,000,000. Com merce, \$58,762,096

COLOMBIA Unskilled labor, 25 to 50 cents per day skilled labor, 60 cents to \$1.75 per day

Commerce, \$29,342,000.

Unskilled labor, 15 to 20 cents per day skilled labor, 30 cents to 50 cents per day Commerce, \$119,422,975.

INDIA. Unskilled labor, from 11 to 17 cents pe day; skilled labor, 23 to 45 cents per day. ommerce, \$472,590,118.

Unskilled labor, 20 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 60 cents to \$1.25 per day. Commerce, \$8,737,000. The fact that the United States is brought directly in competition with the products of the cheap labor of other countries is not pleasant to contemplate. Numberless tramp steamers and other improved and cheapened methods of transportation are rapidly leveling and creating a common price in the world's markets for all products of a similar nature, no matter in what country they are produced. This general struggle to sell the results of labor has also had much to do with universal over-production, and had there not been a greater demand in this country, caused by a larger influx of people and more extravagant methods of living, wages and loss of employment would have fallen to a lower and more depressing level. This prevailing, unavoidable condition should not be lost sight of in an unwarranted eagerness to gain relief through free silver, for as sure as that mistaken policy becomes a law that certain are we to go to the silver standard and sacrifice our now existing opportunities to pay better wages than other countries, and also to

give increased employment. The silverites say we must establish a national financial policy, and maintain the American standard of wages therewith. Mexico has over three centuries the start of us in enforcing a silver basis, and instead of an American national policy we would be only following in the foot-

more liberal expenditure of public money would increase its circulation and start up all the channels of trade, and would put in force an effective national policy without copying the economic failures of Mexico, China, South America, and any other silver country. It would also give more satisfactory employment to working people without danger of lessening the purchasing power of their wages. Furthermore, the country is in actual need of better warlike defenses, a general system of interstate canals, and other works of a similar nature, and every dollar expended in that way would not only benefit the entire people, but would also erect enduring public improvements that would belong to the people. Would free silver do as much? Let working people answer that

City Brevities IN THE CAMPAIGN

George W. Rouns of New York is in the

L. F. Coleman of Chicago, Ill., to in Peter S. Shaffer of Hudson, N. Y., is here on his vacation

N. C. Ryall of Chattanooga, Tenn., is at

E. E. Ellenwood of Flagstaff, Ariz., is

M. H. Parrish of Clayton, Ohio, is in

G. C. Repetti of Cleveland is registered

J. P. Rickman of North Carolina is tem-

Officers Bradley and Gee of the Ninth

Dr. T. E. Lee, with his son, is at Asbury

William A. Moncure of Virginia is

Hon. James D. Richardson of Tennesses was in Washington for a few hours yester-

icial stationed at Savannah, Ga., is in the

J. E. Anderson of Boston is in the city. Thomas R. Wisliams of Brookings, S. D., at the National.

Mr. A. A. Sousa and a party of friends

vill leave today for a two weeks camp ear Leopardtown, Md.

Thomas Keenan, No. 905 Seventh street

An examination for three free scholar

The Trensury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at \$106,070.

056. The withtir wals amounted to \$41,

will also be bicycle races and other amuse

company was yesterday notified to re

All committee reports will be acted upor and such other business as may come be

ue southeast, lies a huge limb and

FORTIFYING AGAINST CANADA.

gendered by the Movement.

Mrs. Parnell Sails for England.

Barkentine Fuller Ships a Crew.

ondent of Patrie, the French

ateral for his appearance.

forated his lip.

Frank. Abe Blumenthal.

and First streets.

of the obstruction.

ships in Gonzaga College will be held a that institution September 3, 4, and 5.

ting Washingt

Park for a brief stay.

L. C. Miller of Ashland,

riends in the Capital City

Kansas City are in the city

M. B. Brandow and F. C. Cu

W. E. Sackett, a New York I

Cotton Mather, a Southern Rail

This country is nominally on a gold basis, but the currency is depreciated paper. Unskilled labor, to to 60 cents per day, skilled labor, 75 cents to \$2.25 per day. Commerce, \$279,537,631. BELGIUM Unskilled labor, 00 to 60 cents per day, skilled labor, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. Estimated wealth, \$5,035,000,000. Comnerce, \$555,499,492

BRAZIL

Unskilled labor, 60 to 75 cents per day, skilled labor, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. Estimated wealth, \$2,020,000,000. Com-merce, \$184,185,822

FRANCE. FRANCE.
Unskilled labor, 60 to 75 cents per day;
skilled labor, 50 cents to \$2 per day. Estimated wealth, \$42,990,000,000. Commerce, \$1,721,463,500.

GERMANY Unskilled labor, 40 to 70 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$2 per day. Es-timated wealth, \$32,185,000,000. Commerce, \$1,878,982,630

Unskilled labor, 30 to 70 cents per day; skilled labor, 40 cents to \$1.25 per day. Estimated wealth, \$14,815,000,000. Com-HOLLAND.

Unskilled labor, 80 to 85 cents per day; skilled labor, 80 cents to \$1.25 per day. Estimated wealth, \$4.700,000,000. Comnerce, \$1,035,382,690. UNITED KINGDOM.

Unskilled labor, 60 to 85 cents per day; skilled labor, \$1 to \$2 per day. Estimated wealth, \$47,000,000,000. Commerce, \$3, 319,588,940 ARGENTINA. Tals country is monimally on a gold basis, but the money in circulation is chiefly depreciated paper. Unskilled labor, 70 cen's to \$1.30 per day, skilled labor, \$1 to \$3 per day. Estimated wealth, \$2,545,000,000. Commerce, \$187,689,929.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN. Unskilled labor, 50 to 75 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. Estimated wealthe \$4,400,000,000. Conj. merce, \$267,716,516.

SPAIN. Unskilled labor, 40 to 55 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to \$1.10 per day; Estimated wealth, \$12,580,000,000. Com-merce, \$285,191,890.

TURKEY.

Unskilled labor, 22 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to \$1.25 per day. Estimated wealth, \$2,965,000,000. Comnierce, \$176,182,820 PORTUGAL Unskilled labor, 16 to 40 cents per day;

skilled labor, 50 cents to \$2 per day. Esti mated wealth, \$2,040,000,000. Commerce \$69,417,800

CANADA.

Unskilled labor, \$1 to \$1.25 per day; skilled labor, \$1.25 to \$3 per day. Estimated wealth, \$4,900,000,000. Commerce, \$230,618,932.

SWITZERLAND Unskilled labor, 30 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to \$2 per day. Esti-mated wealth, \$2,470,000,000. Commerce, \$310,770,012.

VENEZUELA. Unskilled labor, 80 cents to \$1 per day; skilled labor, \$1.50 to \$3. Commerce, 29,928,000

UNITED STATES. Unskilled labor, \$1 to \$1.50 per day; skilled labor, \$1.50 to \$5. Estimated wealth, \$64,120,000,000. Commerce,\$1.

CHILE. Unskilled labor 90 cents to \$1.10 per day; skilled labor, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. Commerce, \$46,381,430.

AUSTRALASIA.

Unskilled labor, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per day.

skilled tabor, \$2 to \$5 per day.

Estimated wealth. \$6,865,000,000.

Commerce,

lad Feeling Said to Have Been En-Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 15.-The New Canadian newspaper published a letter to that paper states that Americans are busy building fortifications and making warlike preparations against Canada. He adds: warlike preparations against Canada. He adds:

"The necessity for this expenditure is causing much holdle sentiment toward Canada among Americans, who really entertain no bad feeling toward the Canadian people, whom they ilways wish toregord as friends. They have no desire to waste money on frontier armanents, but they say if Canada begins to spend money by appropriating several millions for cannon and formfleations along our frontier and will forefications along our frontier and will allow her territory to be made the base of military operations by England against the United States, then we are compelled to prepare for our own defense and, per haps, if the provocation becomes too great we may becompelled to adopt measures that will entirely abolish the frontier. "These are sentiments that have been expressed to me, not by Chauvinista, out by serious and intelligent per Mrs. Parnell Salla for England.
Philadeiphia, Aug. 15.—The American
line steamer Penniaud, which sailed from
this port for Liverpool at 1:30 o'clock this
afternoon, had among her list of passengers
Mrs. Delia 8. Parnell, who will go to
England for an indefinite stay with her
daughter and grandchildren. Mrs. Parnefl was accompanied to the ateaner by
several friends, but she will make the
journey alone. She was very feeble.

steps of that country in financial, industrial and commercial economics. It would seem a much more sensible plan for the United States to enlarge and elaborate her present method of dealing with these questions, and in that way prove a genuine benefactor to our wage earners. A steward, and six men on board.

PILOT HOUSES

Facts Gathered From Headquarters of Demo crats and Republicane.

Representative Mahon of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania district, chairman of the Committee on Claims, and who believe that the government should liquidate its obligations to private citizens, is in the city on political business. He says that he has devoted himself to getting right down among the working people for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the situation, and has formed the opinion that the free silver craze will find no lodgment with the laboring man when he is or

end upon a proper protective tariff. Mr. Mahon said:

"The working people of this country want a chance to earn money and the eforts of the free coinage managers to keep the tariff in the background and supress it as an issue will be unavailing. The workingmen of my district want to know how they are going to get the silver dollars that will be coined if they have no work. The root of the whole trouble is the disastrous operation of the trouble is the disastrous operation of Democratic tariff law."

The belief is still expressed here that Senator Tiliman may kick over the traces before the silver campaign proceeds much further. At Chicago he was treated with but little courtesy by the leaders, and cross for understand that his advice was given to understand that his advice was not desired. He left Chicago in an ugi frame of mind, and since that time has found fault with almost everything and everybody. There seems to be no disposi-tion on the part of the manugersto placate him, and hence an outbreak of vigorous demunciation may be expected at any inse. A prominent Democrat here says that Mr. Tillman went to the national convention at the head of his State delegation with the expectation of cutting big figure. He had made several speeches an been given such ovations that he became firmly convinced that he had a good chance of himself securing the Presidential nomi-nation. But probably no self-deluded man was ever more summarily convinced of

The opinion is expressed at Democratic headquarters that the meeting of Democratic clubs, called for St. Louis on September 30, will afford an opportunity for a Southwestern demonstration which will exceed, in point of magnitude and enthusiasm, that of the notification meeting, in New York. Extensive preparations are being made for the event, and Messrs. Beyan, Sewall, and Teller are expected to be present and deliver addresses. Secretary Gardiner believes that the attendance of club delegates will be be endance of club delegates will be be-ween 3,500 and 4,000, which will break

The members of St. Theresa's parish are making arrangements for the opening of a fair November 2, for the benefit of the Chairman Stevens, of the Silver m tional committee, is expected to arrive in the city next Monday, and the work of organization for active business will begin Stephen Nicoletti, an Italian fruit peddier, was arrested yesterday for ob-structing the street. He left \$3 col-An excursion for the benefit of the poor decided as to whether the rooms now or upled in the Corcoran Building will be will be given to River View on Tuesday under the auspices of the Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. impression prevails that more extensive accommodations will be necessary, and a change may be made with that end in A tournament will be given at Forest Glenn next Wednesday and Thursday for the benefit of St. John's Church. There

It has been decided that the Silver na tional committee will issue no campaign text book, but use the one to be prepared and published by the Democratic committee. John Ryan, six years old, living at No. 512 Thirteenth street, fell down an area yesterday and fractured his masal bone, No date has been fixed for the issuance of this work, the whole matter having been left in the hands of the national committee, and so many other matters have required attention that this feature of the canvass has not yet been given attention. mocked out two front teeth, and per-The following-named gentlemen consti-tute the members of the Snow Bail Camp, at present summering at Colonial Peach, Va.; William W. Barch, E. Broderick, John

Ex-Representative Firnian of Illinois, who has been spending considerable time at Democratic headquarters, is not easily recognized by those familiar with his ap-The Anacostia and Potomac Railway overing two feet adjacent thereto on M earance when he was a member of the pearance when he was a member of House. Several old friends have pe him by without greeting, and the re-did not seem apparent at first gi-Later the explanation was found to the the fact that Mr. Pithian is now so organized last Wednesday, comprising young professional and business men, will hold its second meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the puriors of Willard's Hotel. shaven, whereas he formerly wore a heavy black moustache, its removal having served as an almost complete disguise.

Representative Thaddeus Mahon, of Chambersburg, Pa., was at Republican headquarters yesterday. His district is almost exclusively agricultural, and Mr. Mahon says he is able to find no silver senti-ment among the farmers in that section. He Drivers are inconvenienced in various parts of the city by limbs of trees torn down during the storm of Thursday even-ing. On the corner of Fourth and the says the only open question in Penusyl-vania is how great the Republican ma-jority will be. dents of the neighborhood as well as sing drivers, desire a speedy removal

Representative Holl of Iowa, now in the city, makes an interesting statement as to the relative conditions of the debt-paying classes in Knosas and Iowa. In the former State, he says, the farmer took up home stants and mortgaged them to erect sub stantial buildings, and in many instance to purchase carriages and other luxuries which could have been easily omitted or deferred. Their land area has not been in creased and there is no additional produc-tion which could be applied to the pay ment of their indebtedness. As a conse-quance they have become lopelessly in-volved and in desperation are willing to adopt any financial theory that promises the slightest chance for relief before bank-

ruptcy overtakes them.

In Iowa the farmers took their homesteads and erected thereou log cabins and barns. When they mortgaged their land it was for the purpose of purchasing adjoining territory. These purchases greatly increased the producing capacity of their ligations under control, with reductions from time to time and prospects of eventual cancellation. They do not feel the borden of debt as do their neighbors in Kansas, the uncertainities of an experiment.

Senator Jones, chairman of the national Democratic committee, was at headquarters yesterday. He at once plunged into work and declined to see any one until late in the afternoon. He found it absolutely necessary, it was stated, to deny himself to visitors in order to catch up with the business which had accumulated while he was in New York.

A conference leating upward of an hour washeld between Chairman Jones, Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Congressional committee; Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio; and Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, Senator Paulkner left this afternoon for his home in Martinsburg, W. Ya., to spend sunday, and Secretary Gardner ran down to Atlantic City to escape the heat for a couple of days. rence lasting upward of an hour

W. S. McKean will open up an office at headquarters Monday and begin active work in connection with the labors of the various clubs. It is proposed to make the work of these chulm a valuable sid to the committee in the pendia

TEARD BY

CRANK CLEMENTS, of Louisville

who travels extensively in the in terest of a large hour establish ment, is spending a few days in the city.
"Frank D. Carley, whose advertising feat
in connection with the Bryan notification
meeting in New York, has attracted some attention, is little known in the East," he said. "In many papers in New York and adjoining States Mr. Carley caused to be nserted on the same page with Mr. Bryan's speech, in response to his notification, a column and a half argument in the shape of a letter, addressed to Mr. Bryan, in which he combatted the latter's financial views The argument was in two parts, hended: The Financial Trust' and 'The Financial

"Mr. Carley was ten years ago the head "Mr. Carley was ten years ago the head of the Standard Oil Trust's business at Louisville. He started then as a comparatively poor man, but rapidly made his way in the world. He was for a time president of the Young Men's Christian Association, but that became too slow for him, and for several years previous to his leaving Louisville he was little known in Ghristian Association circles.

"His company was called the Chess-Car-ley Company, and for years occupied a hand-some building at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, the principal ess center of the city. Mr. Carley was to a large extent, director of Standard of novements in the South

"His company had not the name of the great oil trust, that has made more and big-ger millionaires in a briefer time than any other in the world, though it was generall of. But Mr. Carley was tenacious of the copor of having his name in the title of the

"In 1885 the company erected a splendid building on Walnut street near Fourth The building was a square from the Poly-technic library, the Courier Journal build-Street Baptist Church, the Warren Memoria list and the First Christian churches were ter was just across Walnut street, and the apparently the opening of a new era of achievement for the great monopoly.

"When the cupstone over the doorway Cliess-Carley Company' engraved upor t. Then there were rumors of a row A few days later the stone came down, and 'The Standard Oil Company.' Soon after Mr. Carley went out of the managenent of the company.

"The next heard of him was as manage of the great Kentucky Union Company, which has thousands and thousands of acres of be finest tunter and coal and icon lands in the world awaiting development in the ortheast of Cumberland Gap. An incident of his acquiring control of this property was a race by special train to make a he ion-dottar cash payment on a railroad pur

Union Railroad by auction at Lexington that he would be the successful bidder. He got \$500,000 in gold into a safe at Louis ville at 4 a.m. Monday, secured an engine from his Louisville & Nashville friends had all other trains notified that he had right of way, climbed into the cab with at engineer and told him to cut loose. It was wild run past farms, through village where citizens looked on with open-eyed oder, while the engine tore through in violation of all ordinances; a stop of a few moments at Frankfort, and then on to Lexington, a trip of a little over a hundred miles, in a little over two hours. Not so remarkable for the lightning trains on the Pennsylvania and Paltimore & Ohio out of New York, but marvelous for that section The safe full of gold was hustled to an express wagon and carried to a point where it could be used in making payment when was plenty of time, and Mr. Carley got his

"Soon after that Mr. Carley moved perliving there, spending his summers at New

Q UITE a number of Georgians are in town just now, and one of them C. W. Smith of Macon, recently told an anecdote revealing the keen political sagacity of Gov. Atkinson of that State. "When Mr. Atkinson was canvassing for his first commutation to the gubernatorial position be was very solicitions about ob aining the support of a blacksmith at Macon, who had large influence among he voters of his locality. The governor did not swell himself with pride when he intoe this way and that in order to avoid

piles of cinders and pieces of iron.
"Not he. Straight he walked to the nearest anvil, gave it a pash with his coat tail sat down thereon and commecned to spli out his political yarn. But he need not have said a word, for his action had spoken more covincingly to the influential si became an ardent supporter of Atkinson governor had acted like a good fellow hat day in his shop and when the tine of selecting delegates for the nomination convention came threw all his strength to

HE tricks," said Robert A. Ralpi of Lancaster. Pa., at the Raleigh which swindlers take the trouble to think up and work out are certainly in ortunes in any other line of business it

were applied. "One of the sharpest of them all has een operating in my State. He comes around to the farmer's door, ostensibly as cenerally favored with an order. In draw ing up the contract he uses what appears to be an ordinary fountain pen, and then ands the same pen to the farmer to sign

his name. but it is just here that he gets in his work The pen has two ends, one of which write with ordinary ink and the other with ink which fades entirely in the course of ten iours, leaving not the slightest trace.

"The body of the contract is written in this fading ink, but the end that the farmer kind. Then, when the contract fades away the swindler is left with the farmer's sig nature on an otherwise blank piece of paper. A promissory note is then written over the signature, the note disposed of s the neighborhood and the rogue only to play the same trick in some other portion of the State,"

8 a fitting climax to the wonders of the meeteenth century it looks now as though we would be able to see across thousands of miles of country by means of electricity and wire before

Thus spoke Walter Clinton, an amateur in electricity, hailing from New Haven, Conn., who is stopping at the St. James. "Recent experiments have shows that such a thing is possible and as electricians." all over the country are ut work on it, no doubt you will have the pleasure of ne-



The beauty of a Serge Suit-it's right or traveling—for mountain climb And if it's one of our Russian Navy erges you start off by saving a half dosen dollars-and'll end up better satisfied than with any Serge you ever

sian Navy Serge is \$12.50. As ood is \$18 and \$20 anywhere else. It's a combination of wool and sense -wool for wear-and sense for fit and

Russian Navy won't fade. We've other Serges-all wool and fast color-at \$.50-\$10-\$15-and Clays at \$21

SAKS AND COMPANY, Pa. Ave. & 7th St. "Saks' Corner."

Crumbs of Comfort. MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS. \$5.00

ADLER'S, 7th St. and Mass. Ave. B. W.

without having to listen to her curtain lec-"Science has proved that the sensations produced by vibration. The telephone is an instrument which enables us to trans ntt our voices a long distance by means of an electric charge. This charge takes up the vibrations caused by the voice of the person speaking, and passing them along the wire reproduces them at the other end into the ear of the listener. With perfected

nstruments it would be possible to talk round the world. "The question which follows is, if electricity can send sound vibrations from t potalso be made to send light vibrations A great many prominent scientists say that it can and will. Among these is Dr. Frank M. Close of Oakland, Cal., who claims to have invented a machine which will enable the wires to reproduce the mage of a map's face as effectually as his voice is now reproduced by the tele-phone. A Swedish scientist has also in-

vented a similar apparatus The kinetoscope and vitascope, invented by Edison, are two more steps in the same direction, and undoubtedly one of these, or some other experiments along the ine, will give us the much-to-be-desired result.

an apparatus are wonderful. Then, when every action. Every man could be connected avorite actor or singer without leaving his chair, by simply setting his longeeing-machine in operation and placing himself at the telephone.

A-THINKIN' O' THE HOMESTEAD.

Fer a year I've been a-stayin' With my son in Connersville. Bein' left alone, I kinder Thought I'd like to live with Bill. Cause, you see, he was the youngest And last to go of all the folks, ettin' 'round the fire in winter. Entin' nuts and crackin' jokes

Bill was ruther wild and reckles Fore he reached his nineteenth year, And he caused a deal o' trouble, Keeping us in constant fear That he'd break his neck or suthin With his risky pranks and hoax, But we missed him from the fireside, Eatin' nuts and crackin' lokes.

Bill went out to Californy, Where he struck it rich in ore Then he brought to Indianny All his gold from 'Frisco's shore And his bride, too, she was purty, In her silks and sealskin cloaks. But semehow she wouldn't join us Eatin' puts and crackin' lokes Course. I 'spose it's mighty handy,

Every room in winter tip nd the gas all bright and burnin'. Never havin' oil that smokes. Like we used to 'round the fireside Eatin' nuts and emekin' jokes And the beds are soft and downy; All the cheers are cushioned, too, and the paper on the ceilin

Is a shade o' green and blue.

Dress as fine as enny folks-

And the butter and the coachman

And this house is monstrous fine,

Havin' heat a-pourin' into

mer'n Bill around the fireside. Eatin' nuts and emckin' jokes But I'd ruther see the snowdrifts By the windstorm piled up high; e the hick'ry logs a-glowin' Bright and warm, as to defy Vinds and freezin', howlin' weather, And hear the mounin' of the oaks. we sat around the fireside.

Eatin' nuts and crackin' jokes. And I'm longin' fer the homestead. Fer the clover and the hay; ongin' fer the robin singin' In the elms at close of day Length' fer the lowin' cattle And the builfrog's plaintive cronks, And them evenin's 'round the fireside, SIEGEL ROUSH

SHE WAS A PHANTOM.

When first she flashed upon my sight A startling apparition bent; To break all records, her intent. A spirit, dressed in bloomers, too.

No records of a past defeat A creature not too slight or good From superficial modesty.

Above her dusky twilight hair,

A wheelman's cap is placed with e. The net as twilight's stars, her eyes Are stendfast, gazing toward the prize. nce is on; away they speed All record smashers to the race

Are striving now for second place.
With bated breath and eager gaze,
The throug behold her in amaze,
As buckles, bloomers, cap and wheel, One moment more, the race is run, The goal is reached, the prize is won; A thousand throats, with mighty chee Reverberating far and near, Sainte the banner also unjuris

bears the legend: "Bloomer Girls."
—8AM'L HARBAUGH. Washington, D. C.